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member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the electrician in chief of one of the few great electric manufacturing industries of the world." Similarly, in writing the volume upon "Shops and Shop Practice," Mr. Kirkman was aided by Mr. Robert Quayle in "the description of shops and roundhouses and the care and repairs of locomotives and cars," while Mr. A. H. Barnhart prepared the part relating to practical machine work. Mr. Kirkman has thus become rather the editor than the author of the later volumes of his series.

The seventeen volumes as a whole contain much practical information clearly presented. Each revision has improved the volumes, and the later works prepared by technical experts and edited by Mr. Kirkman have appreciably raised the average value of the series as a whole. The publishers are to be congratulated upon the attractive appearance of the series.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

Lombroso, C. *Crime: Its Causes and Remedies.* Pp. ix, 471. Price, \$4.75. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

This book is the third in the series of foreign publications selected for translation by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The translation was made by Rev. Henry P. Horton, of Columbia, Mo.

This volume, together with the recently published summary of Lombroso's "Criminal Man," by his daughter, Mrs. Gina Ferrero, provides the English reader with a somewhat adequate source of first hand material for the study of the theories of this greatest representative of the Italian School of Criminology. It was a matter of great satisfaction to Lombroso, who died in October, 1909, that these volumes were to be given to the English world.

It is but natural that the storm center of criticism of Lombroso's work should have been in the field of his atavistic and specific anthropologic theories of crime. These ideas were new and revolutionary. To those who have been familiar with these theories only because of the controversies they have aroused, the book will be a revelation of Lombroso's breadth of view and comprehensiveness of treatment.

If in other writings he has dwelt upon the anthropologic factors, and these have been emphasized perhaps unduly, especially by his disciples and contemporaries, in this volume he lays stress upon the economic and social causes which have produced the criminal type—the environment favorable to the development of the criminal man. In Part I, the Aetiology of Crime, climate, topography, race, civilization, immigration, density, alcoholism, education, religion, politics, law, newspapers, etc., are treated elaborately to show their bearing upon the amount and character of crime. In all, 243 pages, or more than half the book, we find devoted to this study.

Part II is devoted to the Prophylaxis and Therapeutics of Crime. Here again we discover that many critics of Lombroso's theories of penology have lacked sufficient data for accurate generalizations. In order to treat the criminal on the basis of his criminality rather than his crime, which has

been the plea of the scientific school in protest against the old classical school, we must go much farther than the mere genealogy and anthropometry of the criminal. His social environment must be considered and preventive and reformative measures adopted. Two chapters in this part are devoted to penal institutions and criminal procedure.

Part III deals with Synthesis and Application. In striking contrast to the pessimism of certain writers who have adopted Lombroso's theories of the "criminal type" and have deduced conclusions unfavorable to the idea of reform, is Lombroso's deduction in the chapter on practical proofs of the utility of reforms. Born criminals, to be sure, are not susceptible to preventive or reformative measures, but statistics are given to show how the volume of crime in general has been reduced by sane methods of treatment.

The book ends with an interesting chapter on Symbiosis or the Utilization of Crime. Here even the born criminals, "against whom all social cures break as against a rock," may be transformed into useful members of society by utilizing them in "occupations suited to their atavistic tendencies."

No library of criminology is representative or adequate that does not contain this volume.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Mallock, W. H. *The Nation as a Business Firm.* Pp. xi, 268. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

It would be difficult to find a more valiant and persistent defender of the present social and industrial system than Mr. W. H. Mallock. When he is not delivering speeches against reformers, socialists and single taxers, he is writing books and monographs in an effort to combat their propaganda.

In his lately published work, "The Nation as a Business Firm," he has attempted a lengthy and involved analysis of family incomes in Great Britain by means of which he claims to show that, "contrary to the doctrine of Marx, the 'poor', instead of growing poorer, are constantly growing richer, and that instead of their wealth being progressively swallowed up by the employers, the wealth of the employers is progressively swallowed up by them." His data have been gathered chiefly from the income tax statistics and from the writings of Giffen, Levi, Money, Bowley and Primrose.

Granting that Mr. Mallock has been able to substantiate his contention that the condition of the poor has steadily improved, a substantiation which in this instance is rather doubtful because of his use of questionable statistical methods, his acknowledgment of the existence of 350,000 families with an average annual income of about £30 and of 1,200,000 families with an average annual income of about £71 certainly discloses a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. If the author could but realize the misery and destitution which this represents he would, no doubt, be more sympathetically inclined toward those who are trying by various means to better the condition of the poorer classes.

Mr. Mallock seems to have expected that criticism would be directed against his statistical methods, for he acknowledges that "for many figures